No business is too small and none too great for judicious advertising in a paper of general circulation, like The Evening

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1902-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

### MEDAL OF HONOR MEN.



Isaac Ganse.

James R. Durham.

Alexander Scott.

Charles G. Gould.

Bartholemew Diggins.

Leopold Karpeles.

Edw. Welch.

Orlando E. Caruana.

Leverett M. Kelley.

James W. Archer.

# Soldiers Who Won in Battle the Insignia of Bravery

## AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

# Deeds of Valor Recognized by the Government.

RECORD OF HEROISM IN ACTION BY THE VOLUN-TEER DEFENDERS OF THE UNITED STATES STORIES OF THRILLING ADVENTURE ON LAND

valor have never ceased to excite the al- action and other scamanlike qualities durmiration of mankind. Bravery is more henored and reverenced by men and women of character; it transforms indifference is to admiration, and through it men hitheriunknown have leapt at a slagle bound in has been its place in human affairs, and s comprehensive its influence, that effort has been made in all ages to mark it with suitable distinction, hence the custom of awarding medals for military valor.

The ancient Greeks signified bravery with a laurel wreath worn upon the brow; the brave Roman soldier was crowned with a chaplet of eak, and still other marks of honor have been devised by nations for their war heroes. The giving of medals began with the fourteenth century. Among the most famous of these marks of distin-guished courage are the cross of the Legion of Honor, instituted by Napoleon Bona-parte; the iron cross of Germany, the Vicbeyond all others in the esteem of every loyal American, the medal of honor of the United States. No reward for military merit is dearer to the soldier's heart than the decoration bestowed upon him by his government for brave deeds in the line of duty, and in this country, where but this one decoration is given to its heroes, proud indeed may he be who is judged worthy to wear this symbol of a nation's honor.

These medals, though prized almost above all things by the men who have won them, are intrinsically valueless. The badge conveys no privilege or rank, excepting that it places its possessor in the forefront of the nation's brave, but it perhaps consti-tutes the highest personal honor to which an American citizen can attain. The pur-pose of the medals and the difficulty with which they are obtained may be known by a glance at the following regulations respecting the award of medals of honor promulgated in 1897 by the War Department under the direction of the President:

### In the Name of Congress.

"Medals of honor authorized by the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, are awarded to officers and enlisted men, 'r the name of Congress, for particular deeds of most distinguished gallantry in action. "In order that the congressional medal of honor may be deserved, service must have been performed in action of such a conspic-nous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades—service—that involved—extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinarily hazardous duty. Recommendations for the decoration will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and

incontestible proof of performance of the service will be exacted. "Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery 'n battle, else victories could not have been gained; but as courage and self-sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier, such a badge of distinc-tion as the congressional medal is not to be expected as the reward of conduct that does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men whose bravery and gal-lantry have been proved in battle." The men who have received this decora-tion are but a handful-less than 2,000-and they stand in a class by themselves, "the

they stand in a class by themselves, the bravest of the brave."

The movement for providing decurations for the soldiers of the Union was firs, officially advocated by General E. D. Townsend early in 1861. General Towns and was adjutant general of the army during the war, and he urged upon General Scott and upon the chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs, the Secretary of War and others the adoption in the United States army of medals or decorations sinilar to those awarded in foreign armor for War and others the adoption in the United States army of medals or decorations similar to those awarded in foreign arm'es for distinguished services and gallanity on the battlefield. The plan was a gallanity on the conduct, the recipient would be awarded geld and silver medals, with the privilege of inscribing thereon the name and date of the battle in which their gallantry was conspicuous. battlefield. The plan was opposed at that time on the ground that it was opposed to name and data cription on his medal the

Congress first took action toward securing and the officer wear the same badge of tion at that point—in the heart of the decorations in December, 1861, when it distinction. authorized the preparation of 200 medals to be "bestowed upon such petty officers, sea-

Since the beginning of history deeds of | distinguish themselves by their gallantry in

#### ing the present war." Authority for Presentation.

The next action on the matter was taken July 12, 1862, when a resolution was passed by Congress providing for the presentation of medals of honor to the enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces who had there were five medal winners present when confederates within rifle range caused them Mr. Parrott received his badge, and that to desist. Thus pursued and pursued said distinguished or might distinguish themelves in battle during the war then in progress. In 1863 this resolution was supplemented by an act of Congress extending the honor to commissioned officers. The reso-

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Department as "special of the War Department as "special o President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause 2000 medals of familiarly known as "Mitchell." It is honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented in the name of Congress vates as shall most distinguish themselves and captured a railroad train at Big Shanty by their gallantry in action and their soldier-like qualities during the present insurand tracks between Chattanooga and At-

This was followed by the act of March 3, 1863, to the effect that "the President cause to be struck from the dies recently prepared at the United States mint for the purpose medals of honor additional to those to be struck from the dies recently prepared at the United States mint for the purpose medals of honor additional to those the soldiers composing the party who were awarded medals were as follows:

John M. Scott, sergeant, Company F, 21st
Chio Infantry; Daniel A. Dorsey, corporal, Company H, 33d Ohio Infantry; E. H. Maauthorized by the act of July 12, 1862, and son, sergeant, Company K, 21st Ohio Inpresent the same to such office s, non-comfantry; William H. Reddick, corporal, Comfantry; missioned officers and privates as have most pany B, 33d Ohio Infantry; Robert Buffam, distinguished or may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action, and the sum of \$20,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the local stream of t

The medal is described as follows: "A five-pointed star, tipped with trefoll, each point containing a crown of laurel and oak.



Madison Cutts.

In the middle, within a circle of thirty-four stars, America, personified as Minerva, stands with her left hand resting on the fasces, while with her right, in which she holds a shield emblazoned with the American arms, she repulses Discord, represented by two snakes in each hand; the whole suspended by a trophy of two crossed can-non, balls, and a sword surmounted by the American eagle, which is united by a ribbon of thirteen stripes, pale-wise, gules and argent, and a chief azure, to a clasp composed of two cornucoplas and the American arms.

General Townsend in 1864 urged that commissioned officers be awarded gold and name and date of his additional exploit. the spirit of our institutions to award This recommendation, however, was never acted upon, and today the enlisted man

red each one-quarter of an inch wide. The knot to be a bowknot of the same combina-tion of colors as the ribbon previously de-scribed.

### Stories of Adventure.

The heroic exploits of these wearers of the for many a story of adventure. Some of the acts for which the honorable decoration of the United States has been awarded were performed in the heat of battle, while shot and shell were raining with deadly fury upon the rapidly diminishing ranks. Some of the wearers of the little knot received it as a reward for rallying and leading a forlorn hope into the teeth of the enemy, which resulted in turning the tide of battle in favor of the defenders of the Union; others rescued wounded comrades and officers from the field under peril of a per-fect hail of bullets, while still others bore up the standard of the army and saved it from capture by the enemy, an achievement that affects the pride of a regiment perhaps as none other can.

Some of the deeds which have been ad-

judged worthy of distinguished recognition were planned and executed, not under the excitement of a thrilling affray, but as a result of cool and courageous calculation. Fiction contains no more stirring exam-ples of daring and bravery than is found in the bare recital of actual deeds per-formed by the soldiers of the civil war who have been awarded the medal of their na-

In this city there are a number of the wearers of the Medal of Honor, and from their lips many of the succeeding stories been related to a reporter for The Star. In all the cases the local medal win-ners told the stories of their own achievements with the reticence and modesty of brave men and valiant. They were proud to wear the symbol of their country's honrecognition, proud to have proven their valor in trying and dangerous situations, yet they spoke in no boasting tones of their exhibition of courage.

### First Issue of Medals.

The first medals issued were March 25, 1863, and it is claimed that Jacob Parrott, a private in Company K, 33d Ohio Infantry, was the first to actually receive the honorable decoration of this government. It is stated by witnesses to the presentation that

the other four were given their decorations at the same time. The story goes that Sec-retary of War Stanton presented the badges and that Parrott was first in line, from ceive the award.

Parrott was one of twenty-two men (including two civilians) who, by direction of the general mentioned, penetrated nearly 200 miles south into the enemy's territory Ga., in an attempt to destroy the bridges

The other soldiers composing the party Infantry: Samuel Robertson, private, Company G, 33d Ohio Infantry: William Knight. private, Company E, 21st Onio Infantry; Samuel Slavens, private, Company E, 33d Onio Infantry; John R. Porter, private, Company G. 21st Ohio Infantry; John Wollam, private, Company C. 33d Ohio Infantry; Mark Wood, private, Company C. 21st Ohio Infantry; Marion A. Ross, sergeant major, 2d Ohio Infantry; John A. Wilson, private, Company C, 21st Ohio Infantry; William Pittenger, sergeant major, Com-pany G, 2d Ohio Infantry; James Smith, sergeant major, Company I, 2d Ohio In-

### Won in Dangerous Service.

Early in April, 1862, twenty-four mea from three Ohio regiments, then in Tornessee, were detailed for a secret and dangerous service. They were ordered to clothe themselves in the costume of farmers in the neighborhood and to leave behind all weapons except revolvers. The members of the party met by appointment the evening of April 7, near Shelbyville, where they were joined by James J. Andrews, who had acted as a spy for Gen. Buell, and who some time previous to this led an unsuccessful expedition to destroy communica-tion between Chattanooga and Atlanta. With Andrews was a Kentuckian, William Campbell, who had volunteered to share

The party was divided into detachments of three or four, with instructions to go to Marietta, Ga., a distance of 200 miles, as expeditiously as possible, arriving at the place not later than April 11. At that point they were to capture a locomotive and travel along the line of road, destroying bridges, and tracks, in order that the bridges and tracks, in order that Gen. Beauregard's source of supplies would be

cut off to a great extent.

No arrangements had been made for transportation, and each man was required to reach the objective point as best he could. The tramp along muddy roads, through dangerous swamps and across swollen streams was no small part of the undertaking and only transports of the streams. undertaking, and only twenty of the orig-inal party reached Marietta at the time set. Two were captured by the enemy and two

others were missing. Seize the Opportunity.

Saturday morning, October 12, dawned gray and forbidding at Marietta; rain was falling copiously, but the twenty patriots were dauntless. They boarded a train of cars loaded with rebel troops and ammuni-

by the President that a ribbon should be worn with the medal of honor, and a knot could be worn in lieu of the medal, to be each of a pattern as follows: The ribbon to be of silk, one inch wide and one inch in length; the center stripe of white one-sixteenth of an inch wide, flanked on either side by a stripe of blue seven thirty-seconds of an inch wide, bordered by two stripes of red each one-quarter of an inch wide. The little band, taking adout the train, consisting and the condition of affairs unconsistent the center stripe of white one-sixteenth of an inch wide, bordered by two stripes of the calmly turned his back upon the works. He calmly turned his back upon the the men in the fort, who, at a distance of only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his men to come on. As he calmly turned his back upon the works. He calmly turned his back upon the men in the fort, who, at a distance of only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his men to come on. As he calmly turned his back upon the men in the fort, who, at a distance of only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his men to come on. As he colors to his left hand and leaped into the colors to his left hand and leaped into the fort, receiving another wound in his left than astonished confederates could like men in the fort, who, at a distance of only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his men to come on. As he men in the fort, who, at a distance of only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his men to come on. As he men in the fort, who, at a distance of only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his men to come on. As he men in the fort, who, at a distance of only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his men to come on. As he men in the fort, who, at a distance of only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his men to come on. As he men in the fort, who, at a distance of only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his me the astonished confederates could inter-fere. At stations where they were compelled to stop they said they were running an impressed powder trains through to Gen. Beauregard. Running on the scheduled time of the train they thus avoided col-Medal of Honor have furnished material track and cut telegraph wires. Kingston, thirty miles from the starting point, was safely reached, but here the difficulty began. The confederates were running extra trains south to get everything out of the way of the advancing federal forces, and the little party was delayed an hour and

#### five minutes awaiting the arrival of an "extra" local divided into two sections. Confederates Gave Chase.

In the meantime the confederate conductor and engineer gave chase; arst on a hand car, which ran off the track at one of the breaks in the road, and after proceeding a distance on foot, on a locomotive which was pressed into service and loaded with soldiers. The captured train had only left Kingston four minutes when the confederates arrived. Then began one of the most exciting locomotive races on record. Four miles from Kingston the captured train was again stopped and the telegraph wires cut. A rail was loosened and torn from the track, when the whistle of the pursuing locomotive was heard. Again they moved on with lightning speed. The confederates saw the broken rail in time to prevent a wreck, by reversing, but they had to abandon their engine and start again on foot. Before going far they met a train that had been passed by the fugl. tives at Adairsville, and turned the engine back in pursuit, dropping the cars. The fugitives passed an express at Calhoun, and had a clear track to Chattanooga, but the pursuars were close upon them. They had no time to stop and tear up a rail or burn a bridge. The pursued then began to drop their cars, which were taken up by pursuers and pushed ahead, but the time thus gained by the former was quickly lost, as they had to stop and cut the wires after each station was passed. The federals broke out the end of their last box car and dropped wood and crossties on the track as they ran, thus checking the progress of the confederates and permitting the Union men to take on wood and water at two separate stations. Several times they stopped and almost succeeded in lifting a rail, but each time the coming of the to desist. Thus pursuer and pursued sped on mile after mile, around curves and past stations in this fearful chase for life. Hard pressed, the federals set fire to their last box car, and as they passed under a long covered bridge uncoupled and left it in the middle. But before the fire got unin the middle. But before the fire got un-der headway the confederates had dashed through the flames and smoke and were driving the burning car before them. The situation of the federals had become des-perate. Their fuel was exhausted and the speed of their engine gradually became less. The only chance for escape lay in taking to the woods, which they did. A vigorous pursuit was instituted, and within a week all were captured. The whole party was held as spies, as they were in citizens' clothes. The leader and seven of the men were tried by court-martial, con-demned and executed. Some of the others escaped, and after many adventures man-aged to reach the Union lines, while the balance were eventually exchanged.

### Saved Regimental Colors.

The first acts for which medals were awarded were performed by Corp. John C. Hesse and Sergt. Joseph K. Wilson. The headquarters of the 8th United States Infantry at the outbreak of the civil war was fantry at the outbreak of the civil war was at San Antonio, Texas. John C. Hesse was the corporal of Company A of that regiment, and was detailed as a clerk at the regimental headquarters. On the 23d of April, 1861, the officers and a few enlisted men at that time present at San Antonio were taken prisoners by the rebel troops under Col. Van Dorn. All the officers, with the exception of Lieut. Edward L. Hartz, adjutant of the 8th Infantry, left a few days afterward for the states. Mr. Hesse, who is chief of a division in the record and pension office in the War Department, referring to the rescue of the colors of his regiment, says:

regiment, says:
"A few days subsequent to the capture, "A few days subsequent to the capture, upon going to the former office of the regimental headquarters, the brilding being then in the possession and udder the control of the rebels, I met there Lieut. Hartz and Sergt. Maj. Joseph K. Wilson, 8th Infantry. Our regimental colors being in the office, Lieut. Hartz proposet to us to take the colors from the staffs, cenced them beneath our clothing and try to carry them off. We did so. I took the term colors, which the regiment had carried through the Mexican war, put it around my body under my shirt and blouse, and passed out of the building, which was strongly guarded by the rebels. Fortunally the guards did not suspect what a prodout load we carried concealed with us, for if they had our lives would not have been worth much. We put the colors in one of Lieut. Hartz's trunks, and next day they left San Antonio for the north. On the route we guarded the colors with our lives, always fearing lest the rebels might find out what we had taken and come after us; but they did not, and we arrived safe with our colors on the 20th of May, 1851, in Washington city, and turned them over to the regiment."

### Mr. Hesse and Mr. Wilson were each awarded the medals of honor for thus sav-ing the colors of their regiment. Col. Clay's Gallant Service.

Colonel Cecil Clay, chief clerk of the Department of Justice, was awarded the medal of honor for gallant services at Fort Harrison, Va., September 29, 1864. On the date mentioned the first division, 18th Corps, under General Stannard, stormed Fort Harrison, near Chaffin's Bluff, on the north side of the James river below Richmond. By the defection of its major, Captain (afterward colonel and brevet brigadier general) Cecil Clay, was at the beginning of the action left in command of the 58th Pennsylvania Regiment, which charged in the line of battle at the head of its brigade. the line of battle at the head of its brigade, the 3d. The parapet of the fort was eight-een feet thick and a deep ditch surrounded

For his conduct in this action he was men-tioned in general orders by the division and corps commanders, and years afterward General Weitzel wrote: "He was a magnifi-cent commander of a magnificent regiment, which is the best way I can express my opinion of him."

performed one deed of extraordinary bravery, but the medal of honor awarded to Lieutenant Colonel J. Madison Cutts is a "triple" medal, inscribed as follows: "For gallantry at Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg, 1864. A report of Congress speaks of Colonel Cutts as follows: "His services as a soldier were very varied, arduous, unremitted, often extremely hazardous, and involving great responsibilities, and he was at all times noted for ability and fidelity to duty and for conspicuous and distinguished acts of gallantry on many battlefields." battlefields."

After serving as a private soldier in the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers (three months' service), he was commissioned by President Lincoln at the request of Stephen A. Doug-las, a brother-in-law of Colonel Cutts, as captain of the 11th United States Infantry. After organizing as mustering and dis-bursing officer, Rhode Island troops, cav-alry, artillery and infantry, he was ordered sive commands of the department of Nort Carolina, the 9th Army Corps, the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Potomac, and the Department of the Ohio. During that period he was present in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, in which his services were of a very high order of distinction. He thereafter served with his regiment at the Mine Run campaign of General Meade and in the many battles of General Grant's campaign of the Wilder-ness, and was acting field officer, and thereafter commanded his regiment at General Grant's headquarters, City Point, Va. at General Meade's headquarters, and in the battle of Fort Steadman, Va. His final service was in Louisiana, as commander of

the post at Shreveport, La., with subposts In the engagement in front of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864, a spherical case shot burst in front of the regiment, killing seven men and wounding twenty-three others. Of course, confusion in the regiment followed. Colonel Cutts stepped to the front and straightened out the line. While doing so was severely wounded and carried from the field. Colonel Cutts was twice brevetted for gallant and distinguished services. He was recommended for the colonelcy of one of the regiments of General Hancock's Vet-

eran Corps.

Colonel Cutts is daily at his desk in the War Department in the record and pension division, where he has been employed for many years.

### Tried Men's Courage.

The battle of Antietam furnished opportunity for many daring and desperate exploits by the soldiers. The courage of many enlisted men and officers was severely tried during the bloody engagement. One of the men who distinguished himself for bravery on this field was Charles B. Tanner, second lieutenant, 1st Delaware Infantry. Mr. Tanner is now employed in the office of the Secretary of War, where he was asked to tell of his experiences to a Star reporter. He is very modest about his exploits, yet the following account of the incident for which he was decorated with the medal of

"On the morning of September 17, 1862, the 1st Delaware Infantry, forming the right of Brigadier General Max Weber's Brigade, after fording Antietam creek, marched in column for a mile, then facing to the left, advanced in line of battle, forming the first line of General French's div'sion, General E. V. Sumner's 21 Army Corps. The enemy's batteries now opened a severe fire of spherical case, shell and solid shot. Having advanced steadily through the woods and cornfields, driving all before us, we met the confederates in two lines of battle posted in a sunken road or ravine, with a rudely constructed breastwork of rails, sods, etc., with a third line in a cornfield forty yards in the rear, where the ground, gradually rising, enabled them to fire over the heads of those below.

### Baptism of Fire.

"The cornfield we were then in terminated about 100 yards distant from the sunken road, leaving nothing but short pasture grass fand between us. On coming out of the cornfield we were unexpectedly confronted by the heavy masses of confederate infantry, with their muskets resting on the temporary breastworks, and all understood that the slaughter must be great; but no one flinched, for it was to be our 'baptism of fire.' Our colonel dashed in front with the ringing order to charge on his lips, and charge we did, into that leaden ha'l. Inside of five minutes 286 men out of 635 and eight of ten company commanders lay wounder or dead on that bloody slope. Our dearly loved colors were lying within twenty yards of those frowning lines of muskets, surrounded by the lifeless bodies of nine neroes, who died while trying to plant then in that road of death. "Those of us who were yet living got back to the edge of the cornfield and opened

back to the edge of the cornfield and opened such a fire that flye times did the enemy charge to gain possession of the flags, only to be driven back with great slaughter. In our desperation we thought not of life, but of how to regain the broad stripes of bunt-ing under which we had marched, biv-ouacked, suffered and seen our comrades killed. It would have been disgrace in our minds for us to lose what we had sworn to defend with our blood, and every man in the 1st Delaware was ready to perish rather than allow the colors to fall into the hands of the enemy. Charge after charge was made with appalling effect, and on the following day the burying party found over 1,300 bodies in that sunken road. Twentyd securing when it when it distinction.

The parapet of the fort was eight-distinction.

The parapet of the fort was eight-dis ave volunteers were called for after several

only a few paces, were blazing away at him, and called to his men to come on. As he again faced the enemy he received two shots in the right arm, but he shifted the colors to his left hand and leaped into the fort, receiving another wound in his left hand. viceable, and, seizing the precious bunting with my left hand, I made the best eightyyard time on record. The colors were landed safely among the men of our regiment just as a large body of confederate infantry poured in on our flank, thus compelling us has be to face in a different direction. But we times. held the flags in the face of all comers. A "Triple" Medal.

It is usually considered sufficient to have

My colonel promoted me on the spot, and the War Department has since p esented me with the congressional Medal of Honor."

### Courage Saves a Battery.

Col. Michael A. Dillon received his Medal of Honor for conspicuous bravery on the battlefield at Williamsburg, Va., May 25, 1862; Oak Grove, June 18, 1862; Hooker's advance on Richmond, June 25, 1862, and at the second battle of Bull Run. Col. Dillon is connected with the Treasury Depart-



Michael A. Dillon.

desk in the old Winder building in this city. When a mere boy he enlisted in the New Hampshire volunteers. At Williamsburg, at a perilous moment, when the confederates were charging the Union battery with lesperate determination, driving all before them, young Dillon sprang from the ranks pleading for men to follow him to save the battery. His lieutenant yelled at him, "get down, you're drawing the enemy's fire!" Dillon yelled back, "What are we here for?" and having gathered a lot of wild young heroes around him rushed at the advanc-ing enemy, drove them back and saved battery H, 1st Artillery. Dillon was wounded in the leg in the charge, and his gun was knocked from his hand by a shell; but he bound up his wourd, again entered the fray and had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy in full flight by the close of the day. Dillon's next exploit was when Hooker called for volunteers to take a redoubt of the enemy on the right of the Williams-burg road, at the battle of Oak Grove, June 18, 1862. They charged across an open field, the cannon and the musketry mowing them down, but those who reached the works, among them Dillon, scaled the banks bristling with bayonets, over and into the works, where a desperate struggle took place, crowned with success for the

#### storming parties. Display of Daring.

At the battle on the 25th of June, on the first day of the seven days' desperate fighting in front of Fair Oaks, while there was a lull in front of the 2d New Hampshire



Medal of Honor.

ness as well as his disregard of the perils to which he, without orders, exposed himself. He crawled on his hands and knees through the grass and among the bushes in advance of the line into the enemy's camp, overheard the details of the plans whica Longstreet had determined upon, safely returned and communicated to General Hooker what he had learned, and thereby enabled Hooker to rearrange his forces so each of the united States, was seen by a returned and communicated to General Hooker what he had learned, and thereby enabled Hooker to rearrange his forces so giving only the bare facts of his army records to repulse the enemy.

on reaching an open field attempted to form a new line. The enemy, seeing their num-bers to be small, charged them, and when within about a hundred feet Dillon shot the within about a hundred feet Dillon shot the color bearer of the 49th Georgia. Dillon dropped at the same time, shot through the lungs, the bullet passing through his body and breaking three ribs. He participated in thirteen other general engagements and as many skirmighes serving. ments and as many skirmishes, serving two years and two months after being shot

through the lungs.

Mr. Dillon is one of the original promoters of the Medals of Honor Legion, and has been its commander-in-chief several

#### Bestowed Upon a Colored Man. Milton M. Holland, 5th U. T. C. (Ohio

regiment), is one of the few colored men who have received medals of honor. He is chief of the collection division of the sixth auditor's office. Mr. Holland distinguished himself in many engagements. Before himself in many engagements. Before Petersburg, being in command of the skirmish line, he carried the outer works of the enemy, June 13, 1864, and was present at the mine explosion, July 30. At New Market House, September 29, 1864, all his ranking officers being shot down, Sergeant Holland took command of the company and carried an outer work in front of Richmond. For his brayery in this engagement, in adcarried an outer work in front of Richmond. For his bravery in this engagement, in addition to the medal of honor, he received a silver medal from Gen. Benj. F. Batier. He was wounded in the battle, but did not leave the field. He was with his regiment later on the same day when it made a charge at Fort Harrison in order to relieve a white brigade that was unable to get back to the lines. He served with his regiment before the rebei navy near Dutch Gap. Va., until October 4, when the regiment went over to Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. In December, 1861, his regiment went to the great naval Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. In December, 1861, his regiment went to the great naval fleet under Gen. Butler, to Fort Fisher, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, in the attempt to break up the blockade running at one that landed at that time, and it was compelled to withdraw. In January, 1865, in the second attack on Fort Fisher, under Gen. T. Sherman, and was mustered out October 5, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### Under Hot Fire for Two Hours.

In the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, Leopold Karpeles, color sergeant in the 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, now of the sixth auditor's office in this city, demonstrated by heroic valor on the battlefield that he was entitled to be the recipient of a medal of honor. He was then the only color sergeant to stand his ground on the part of the field occupied by his regiment when the fire was the hottest and the slaughter the greatest. His standard was the rallying point of a sufficient number of men to keep the confederates in check. The heroic lit-tle body of men rallied around the colors borne by Karpeles and held together under a hot fire for over two hours, and then, under cover of the darkness, fell back and reorganized the company in time to take part in the succeeding day's battle.

A comrade writing to Mr. Karpeles says:
"Yes, Karpeles, I well remember you at the
battle of North Anna. I remember that you
carried the colors of the glorious old 57th
far beyond any other colors; your bravery was conspicuous. I remember that you fell badly wounded and another sergeant was sent to take your colors from you, but you refused to give them up, and carried them forward until loss of bood or another wound, I have forgotten which, compelled you to give them into the hands of an-

Charles Shambaugh left a leg on the field of the second Bull Run and is at present employed in the War Department. He was corporal of Company B, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, and captured a flag at Charles City cross-roads, June 30, 1862. Shambaugh seeing the rebel colors, remarked to Sergeant Howard that as the confederates had taken some of their flags at Gaines' Mill with the capture of nine companies of the regiment, it would be a good idea to take the rebel flag in retaliation. With this purpose in view they took a position in advance of the Union line of battle, and when the rebels charged Shambaugh seized the colors from the bearer and succeeded in getting back to the Union line with them, thus performing an act of daring brayers in the performing an act of daring bravery in the face of almost certain death or capture for which he was awarded a medal of honor. In the rush Howard and Shambaugh were separated, thus preventing the former from taking part in the capture of the flag. The 11th was a fighting regiment, its losses in battle standing at the head of the

list of regiments in the Pennsylvania re-serves, and its percentage of loss is among the largest of any in the war. the largest of any in the war.

William Ludgate is employed in the record and pension division of the War Department, at the branch in the old Ford's Theater building, on 10th street. He enlisted in the 2d New York State Militia April 17, 1861, and was mustered in as a private of Company A, 82d New York Volunteers, May 21, 1861, to serve three years; promoted to sergeant major September 1. unteers, May 21, 1801, to serve three years; promoted to sergeant major September 1, 1863, and re-enlisted as a veteran March 27, 1864. In July, 1864, the 82d New York Volunteers were consolidated with the 59th New York Volunteers, and on the 11th of the month William Ludgate was mustered in as first lieutenant and adjutant of the 59th Regiment. He was granted leave of absence August 30, 1834, and was detailed as acting aid-de-camp, 1st Brigade, 2d Di-vision, 2d Army Corps. January 4, 1864, mustered in as a captain and assigned to Company G, same regiment, and March 3, 1865, he was, at his own request (to assume 1865, he was, at his own request (to assume command of his company), relieved from duty as acting aid-de-camp. In May, 1865, he was detailed as acting adjutant general, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, and June 15, 1865, he was brevetted major of volunteers, to rank as such from the 7th day of April, 1865. "For gallant and meritorious services near Farmville, Va.," a medal of honor was issued, he having participated in most of the hattles in which ticipated in most of the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. He was honorably discharged on tender of resignation, June 22, 1865.